

Inductors for heating and melting ... <sup>30896</sup> S/180/61/000/005/006/018  
E194/E555

The metallic body is displaced from a region of strong field to one of weak field, or, as it were, rolls down a 'hollow' in the field. Inductors for melting levitated metals may be classified into three types according to the relationship between the power transmitted to the body and the power applied to the inductor. One type consists of two co-planar rings connected in parallel with currents flowing in opposite directions. In a particular case the rings were of 120 and 210 mm internal diameter and the suspended metal was a disc of 150 mm diameter weighing 460 g. The outer coil was used to stabilise the disc. As the disc moves vertically the field at its surface remains constant: it is horizontal at the lower surface and zero at the upper because the disc thickness is much greater than the depth of penetration of the field. Thus the power applied to the body should remain constant and this is in fact found to be the case. The second type of inductors are those shaped like a boat or cradle consisting of two vertical coils connected in parallel and shaped like a cradle. The ends of the inductor are bent vertically upwards to make the suspended cylindrical body stable in the axial direction. With an inductor of this

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type an increase in the power applied to the inductor reduces the power absorbed by the body. Only after the body has risen a considerable distance above the lower conductors is there an appreciable increase in the power intake of the metal. The third type of inductor again has two vertical loops but one is cross-connected, so that whereas in the second type the upper pair of conductors both carry current in the same direction, in this type diametrically opposite conductors carry current in the same direction. In this type of inductor the metal body undergoes symmetrical compression by the electromagnetic field. As the power applied to the inductors is increased, the field intensity at the body surface increases on all sides and so the transmitted power increases. Comparison of test results for similar specimens at a frequency of 2 500 c/s shows that for a given power applied to an inductor of this cross-connected type, the maximum power transmitted to the body is at least four times greater than that of the 'cradle' type. Thus the cross-connected type should be used to produce high temperatures. The design of inductors for melting metals in the levitated condition has special features. ✓

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In suspending a liquid body it is necessary that the hydrostatic pressure should be equalised by the electromagnetic at every point of the surface. The weight of suspended liquid metal is limited by its surface tension and specific gravity. To increase the efficiency of the system the size of the inductor should be quite small and to avoid the liquid metal sticking to the inductor conductors the field must be symmetrical. The current-carrying leads distort this symmetry and weaken the field in places. To restore the symmetry various devices are used, such as false leads placed opposite the real ones or displacement of the centres of the upper and lower rings of the inductor, and so on. It is desirable that the bottom of the inductors should be at equal potentials, otherwise the metal at the bottom of the inductor will initially short-circuit the portions at different potential, which can cause sparking and contamination of the hot metal by copper from the inductor. A special 'boat' type of construction is used to set up an equipotential bottom. As before, increasing the power applied to the inductor reduces the power transmitted to the molten metal and this somewhat limits its field of application.

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The boat-type inductor is very convenient for series melting but the maximum temperature of the molten metal is lower than in a cross-connected inductor. In experiments with the 'boat' construction at a frequency of 70 kc/s, the metal could be raised to a temperature of 1500°C, and at a frequency of 200 kc/s to 2000°C. Therefore, as previously mentioned, the cross-connected inductor should be used to obtain higher temperatures. Two types have been developed, one with the coils connected in parallel and the other connected in series. In neither type is it possible to develop an equipotential bottom as in the boat conductor. However, the low voltage on the lower coil and the high contact resistance between the inductor conductors and the still cold solid metal practically prevents sticking of the metal to the inductor. At the instant of switching-on, the metal jumps and hangs in the field. In the inductor with parallel-connected coils the maximum potential difference between conductors is less than in that with series coils and, therefore, the parallel construction is more reliable in operation. However, the series connection can give higher temperatures. The limiting temperature for an inductor

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with parallel cross-connected coils at a frequency of 200 kc/s was 2500°C and for the series version 3000°C. This difference arises partly from heavier losses in the leads to the parallel case and partly from the higher magnetic pressure above the suspended metal body in the series case. In the latter the current is the same in both turns whereas in the parallel connection the current in the upper turn is less than that in the lower because of the difference in diameter. The following table gives data on the melting of various metals in inductors of different designs and the weight of the samples.

Metal	Density g/cm <sup>3</sup>	Melting point, °C	Weight, g	Type of inductor
Titanium	4.5	1720	12	'Boat'
Zirconium	6.5	1850	12	"
Chromium	7.1	1890	15	"
Vanadium	6.0	1910	12	"
Rhodium	12.4	1966	10	Parallel cross- connected
Niobium	8.5	2420	10	

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(Table cont. next card)

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Molybdenum	10.2	2630	8	Series cross-connected		
Tantalum	16.6	3000	8	"	"	"
Tungsten	19.8	3400	xx	"	"	"

- \* Weight of liquid metal levitated
- \*\* Levitated in solid condition but did not melt.

There are 8 figures, 1 table and 6 references: 4 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The English-language references read as follows:  
Ref.5: Okress E.C., Wroughton D.W., Comenetz G., Brace P.H., Kelly J.C.R. Electromagnetic Levitation of solid and molten metals. J. Appl. Phys. 1952, v.23, No.5, pp.545-552; Ref.6: Harris B. Sc. and Jenkins A.E. Controlled atmosphere levitation system. J.Scient. Instrum. 1959, v.36, May, pp.238-240. x

SUBMITTED: February 9, 1961

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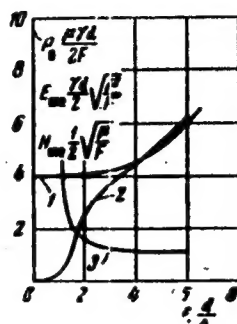


Fig.1

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GUTS, Z. A.; REYNOV, N. M.; KRIVKO, N. I.; SIDOROVA, T. A.; POGEL', A. A.

Superconducting alloys in the system Nb - Zr. Fiz. tver. tela 5  
no.1:361-362 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut imeni A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR,  
Leningrad.

(Niobium-zirconium alloys) (Superconductivity)



SIDOROVA, T.A., kand. tekhn. nauk

Artificial clay gypsum as a building material. Trudy  
GISI no.47:84-92 '64. (MIRA 18:11)

L 2559-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) IJP(c) JD/  
JG/GG

ACCESSION NR: AP5024050

85  
27  
UR/0057/65/035/009/1675/1677

AUTHOR: Guts, Z. A.; Krivko, N. I.; Morozova, V. K.; Sidorova, T. A.; Fogel', A. A.

TITLE: Superconducting alloy in the Nb-Ga system

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 35, no. 9, 1965, 1675-1677

TOPIC TAGS: superconductivity, superconducting alloy, niobium, gallium

ABSTRACT: Results are presented of measurements of the superconducting properties of alloys in a Nb-Ga system at a temperature of 4.2K and magnetic fields up to 28 koe. The alloys were prepared by means of special equipment developed by the FTI Laboratory and described elsewhere (I. V. Korkin. Promyshlennoye primeneniye tokov vysokoy chastoty, ed. G. F. Golovina, Izd. "Mashinostroyeniye," M-L, 1964, 269-275). The starting materials consisted of vacuum-refined niobium and metallic gallium. The latter was additionally degassed at 800-1000C in vacuum at  $10^{-4}$ - $2 \cdot 10^{-5}$  mm Hg for a period of 2-3 min. The transition from the superconducting state to the normal state was recorded by a change in the inductance of a coil prepared from the given alloy. Mechanical experiments showed the highest plasticity in alloys with 7-12% Ga (by weight). Their hardness did not exceed 350 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>, whereas the hardness of alloys

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L 2559-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5024050

with 12—32% Ga was 450—850 kg/mm<sup>2</sup>. Alloys containing 7—12% Ga are apparently the most suitable for wires. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 1 figure. [YK]

ASSOCIATION: Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut im. A. F. Ioffe AN SSSR, Leningrad  
(Physicotechnical Institute, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 21Dec64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, EM

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 002

ATD PRESS: 4108

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(A) L 11593-66 EWT(a)/EWP(j)/T/EWA(c)/ETC(m) RPL WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6000355 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/021/0018/0018

AUTHORS: Ivanov, V. S.; Smirnova, V. K.; Boryas, V. N.; Migunova, I. I.; Abramova, A. M.; Sidorova, T. I.; Kharitonov, N. P.; Breger, A. Kh.; Gol'din, V.A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for obtaining graft copolymers. Class 39, No. 176069<sup>15</sup>

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 21, 1965, 48

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, copolymerization, graft copolymer, radiation polymerization, imide, maleic acid

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining graft copolymers on the basis of poly-organosiloxanes by the interaction of ionizing radiation with a polyorganosiloxane powder in the presence of modifying additives. To improve the physicochemical properties of the graft copolymers and their thermal stability and solvent stability, imides, e.g., N-substituted imides of maleic acid, are used as modifying additives. The radiation dosage is 0.3--8 Mrad and the intensity of radiation is 0.05--0.7 Mrad per hour.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 20Jul64

Card 1/1 HW UDC: 678.841.537.531.547.462 3

AKHMEDOV, K.S.; (Tashkent); ZAYNUTDINOV, S.Z. (Tashkent); SIDOROVA, T.M.  
(Tashkent)

Polymer preparations of the series K. Priroda 51 no.10:58-59  
O '62. (MIRA 15:10)  
(Acrylonitrile) (Soil conditioners)

SOV/124-58-10-11902

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 10, p 160 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Makogon, M. B., Panin, V. Ye., Konyushina, G. G., Landa, A. L.,  
Sidorova, T. S., Shilina, G. V.

TITLE: Influence of the Strain Conditions During Compression on the State  
of Copper - Copper-alloy Solid Solutions (Vliyaniye usloviy  
deformirovaniya pri szhatii na sostoyaniye medi i yeye splavov -  
tverdykh rastvorov)

PERIODICAL: Izv. vyssh. uchebn. zavedeniy. Fizika, 1957, Nr 1, pp 23-31

ABSTRACT: A comparison is offered of data on the variation in the hardness  
of strained alloys during anneal with the values of the rate coef-  
ficients of said alloys at various strain temperatures.

From the résumé

Card 1/1

SOV/137-58-10-21531

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p 154 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Makogon, M. B., Panin, V. Ye., Sidorova, T. S., Konyushina, G. G., Landa, A. L., Shilina, G. V.

TITLE: The Effect of Conditions of Preliminary Cold Hardening on the Recovery of Cu and its Alloys as a Function of Temperature  
(Vliyaniye usloviy predvaritel'nogo naklepa na temperaturnuyu zavisimost' vozvrata medei i yeye splavov)

PERIODICAL: Dokl. 7-y Natsn. konferentsii, posvyashch. 40-letiyu Velikoy Oktyabr'sk. sots. revolyutsii. Nr 2. Tomsk, Tomskiy un-t, 1957, pp 57-58

ABSTRACT: Investigations were performed in order to establish how temperature and rate of deformation (D) (the degree of D remaining constant) affect the progress of recrystallization curves of Cu and its alloys containing 10 atom-% Ni and Al. It was established that the increase in recrystallization temperature of Cu and its alloys is directly proportional to the degree of D; it is therefore assumed that for each temperature of D there is a corresponding field of D distortions, the temperature stability of which increases with increasing temperatures of D. It is

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SOV/137-58-10-21531

The Effect of Conditions of Preliminary Cold Hardening (cont.)

pointed out that the temperature stability of the cold-hardening of the Cu-base solid solutions investigated is a function of the nature of the alloy. Compared with Al, the addition of which tends to reduce the strength of cohesive bonds, introduction of Ni increases the cohesive forces in the Cu lattice and results in a greater rate of increase in temperature stability of the work-hardened regions.

Z. F.

1. Copper--Crystallization
2. Copper alloys--Crystallization
3. Copper--Temperature factors
4. Copper alloys--Temperature factors

Card 2/2



S/126/61/012/006/023/023  
E193/E383

AUTHORS: Panin, V.Ye., Kudryavtseva, L.A., Sidorova, T.S.  
and Bushnev, L.S.

TITLE: Intergranular internal adsorption in Cu-Al solid  
solutions during quenching from elevated temperatures

PERIODICAL: Fizika metallov i metallovedeniye, v. 12, no. 6,  
1961, 927 - 928

TEXT: Since solubility of Al in Cu above 565 °C decreases  
with increasing temperature, it was postulated by  
V.I. Arkharov (Ref. 1 - Trudy IFM AN SSSR, no.23, 1960, p.87)  
that internal intergranular adsorption of Al may take place in  
concentrated Cu-Al solid solutions at sufficiently high  
temperatures, this phenomenon being associated with the  
influence of a so-called "pre-precipitation" factor [Abstracter's  
note: "pre-precipitation" is used instead of the term  
"preparation to precipitation", which is the literal translation  
of the term used in the original]. To check this hypothesis,  
the present authors compared internal friction, etching

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Intergranular internal adsorption...E193/E383

characteristics, microhardness, lattice parameter and electrical resistance of Cu-Al alloys with 14.3 and 14.9 at.% Al, water quenched from 900 °C or annealed (i.e. slowly cooled from high temperatures). The existence of granular adsorption was clearly indicated by the results of internal-friction measurements reproduced in a figure, where

$Q^{-1}$  is plotted against the test temperature of Cu + 14.3 at.% Al (broken curve) and Cu + 14.9 at.% Al (continuous curve) alloys. Curves 1 and 2 relating to annealed, Curves 1' and 2' to quenched specimens. The sharp decrease in the magnitude of the internal-friction peak of quenched alloys is obviously due to increased concentration of Al atoms at the grain boundaries. This conclusion was confirmed by the results of other tests. Thus, whereas there was no difficulty in revealing the grain boundaries of annealed specimens by etching in concentrated  $\text{HNO}_3$ , the grain boundaries in quenched specimens

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Intergranular internal adsorption ... S/126/61/012/006/023/023  
E193/E383

could be revealed only by electrolytic etching. The difference between the microhardness in the interior of the grains and in the grain boundary regions was  $29 \text{ kg/mm}^2$  for annealed and  $43 \text{ kg/mm}^2$  for quenched specimens. Similarly, the lattice parameter (in the interior of the grains) was  $3.6413 \text{ \AA}$  in annealed and  $3.6406 \text{ \AA}$  in quenched Cu-Al alloying with 14.9 at.% Al. Finally, in contrast to specimens quenched from low ( $400 - 600^\circ\text{C}$ ) temperatures, the electrical resistance of alloys quenched from  $900^\circ\text{C}$  increased during subsequent heat treatment, provided it was carried out at sufficiently high temperatures and for a sufficiently long time. This increase was no doubt caused by the diffusion of Al atoms from the grain boundaries into the interior of the grains, which provided yet another proof of the authors' theory regarding the possibility of internal intergranular adsorption in alloys of systems such as Al-Cu or Cu-Zn, in which the solid solubility decreases with increasing temperature.

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S/126/61/012/006/023/023

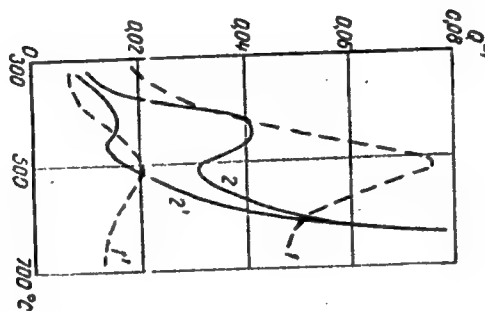
Intergranular internal adsorption ... E193/E383

There are 1 figure and 8 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut  
(Siberian Physicotechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: August 5, 1961

Figure:



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SIDOROVA, T.S.; PANIN, V.Ye.; BOL'SHANINA, M.A.

Investigating the nature of low-temperature transformations in deformed Cu-Al alloys. Fiz.met.i metalloved. 14 no.5:750-756 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut.  
(~~Cu~~ Aluminum alloys--Metallography)  
(Deformations (Mechanics))

L 12478-63

EWPC(q)/EWT(m)/BXS AFFTC/ASD JD

S/485/63/008/003/004/009

58  
57

AUTHOR: Sidorova, T. S., Panin, V. Ye. and Bol'shanina, M. A.

TITLE: Effect of deformation of order-disorder processes in Cu-Al alloys

PERIODICAL: Ukrains'kyi Fizychnyy Zhurnal, v. 8, no. 3, 1963, 359-363. <sup>21 27</sup>

TEXT: It is known that the existence of close order in alloys may contribute significantly to strengthening of alloy and in changing its deformation properties. This contribution may be evaluated after subsequent annealing of deformed alloy, when the close order is restored. At the same time, ordering process in deformed alloys has a number of peculiarities which are associated with the presence of a large number of dislocations and vacancies in the material. Therefore, study of ordering not only aids the understanding of nature of deformed state, but is of interest in itself. This work is involved with study of these processes in Cu-Al alloys having significant short order. The methods of measuring density, hardness, electrical resistance and temperature dependence of resistance were used to investigate the deformed state of Cu Alloy. It is shown that a small plastic deformation additionally orders the annealed Cu-Al alloy. Ordering is enhanced in the course of a small deformation if the alloy is quenched from high temperatures. The conclusion is

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. L 12478-63

S/185/63/008/003/004/009

Effect of deformation of order-disorder processes...

that basic ordering of Cu-Al alloys during deformation is not associated with the presence of short-range order in the alloy. The article contains 2 figures and a 17 item bibliography.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy Fiziko-tehnicheskiy institut (Siberian Technical Physics Institute, Tomsk.)

Card 2/2

PANIN, V.Ye.; DUDAREV, Ye.F.; SIDOROVA, T.S.; BOL'SHANINA, M.A.

Suzuki atmospheres and their contribution to the hardening of hard alloys. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 16 no.4:574-582 0 '63.  
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut.



L 57811-65 EPR/EWA(c)/EWT(m)/EWP(b)/T/EWA(d)/EWP(w)/EWP(t) Pa-4 IJP(c)  
 ACCESSION NR: AP5008799 JD S/0126/65/019/003/0477/0480  
 539.377 33  
 38

AUTHOR: Dudarev, Ye. F.; Panin, V. Ye.; Sidorova, T. S.; Demidov, G. A.

TITLE: The effect of temperature on resistance to deformation in Cu-Al solid solutions 27 27

SOURCE: Fizika metallov i metallovdeniye, v. 19, no. 3, 1965, 477-480

TOPIC TAGS: metal mechanical property, metal deformation, copper alloy, aluminum alloy 14

ABSTRACT: Alloys of copper with 1.1, 6.0, 10.5, 17.3 and 20.3 at % Al were examined for the following purposes: 1) to determine the effect of temperature on the resistance to deformation  $\sigma = f(T)$  with gradual increase in the concentration of the solid solution; 2) to investigate curves for  $\sigma = f(T)$  for various degrees of deformation, beginning at the yield point; 3) to determine the effect of grain boundaries on the temperature relationship  $\sigma = f(T)$ . Electropolished specimens of these alloys were tensile deformed in a vacuum at various temperatures at a rate of 1.32%/min. It was found that the temperature relationship  $\sigma = f(T)$  depends strongly on the con-

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L 57811-65  
ACCESSION NR: AP5008799

3

centration of the solid solution. In dilute alloys of Cu-Al with 1.1 and 6.0% Al,  $\sigma$  decreases steadily with increase in temperature. However, at  $T < 300^\circ\text{C}$  an anomaly is observed in the rate function of the resistance to deformation, believed to be associated with substantial diffusion hardening processes. A detailed study of all the specimens indicated that there are actually two anomalies; a low temperature anomaly (at  $T < 300^\circ\text{C}$ ) and a high temperature anomaly (at  $T > 300^\circ\text{C}$ ). The effect of diffusion hardening processes on the curve  $\sigma = f(T)$  was evaluated according to the yield point  $\sigma\Delta$  which appears during deformation aging of a specimen under loading after deformation. It was found that only the low temperature anomaly was associated with diffusion hardening processes.<sup>4</sup> It was also found that the grain boundaries in the alloys studied are enriched with atoms of the alloying element which substantially block their migration at moderate temperatures. At higher temperatures, migration of grain boundaries becomes possible. The activation of this process is believed to be determined by the diffusion mobility of Al atoms which make up the segregations along the grain boundaries.<sup>6</sup> Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut (Siberian Physicotechnical Institute)

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L 57811-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008799

SUBMITTED: 16Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 001

*bjp*  
Card 3/3

ODDAREV, Ye.F.; PANIN, V.Ye.; SIBIROVA, T.S.

Nature of the yield strength of copper-base solid solutions. Fiz.  
met. i metalloved. 18 no.2:288-293 Ag '64.

(MIRA 18 8).

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut.

DUDAREV, Ye.F.; PANIN, V.Ye.; SIDOROVA, T.S.; DEMIDOV, G.A.

Temperature dependence of resistance to deformation in Cu - Al  
solid solutions. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; fiz. 8 no.6:115-124 '65.  
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut imeni V.D. Kuznetsova.  
Submitted May 30, 1964.

1. Vys. ucheb. zav., fiz. 8 no.4:184 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

Implementation of Cottrell - Stokes's law in solid solutions.  
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav., fiz. 8 no.4:184 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskii institut imeni V.F. Kuznetsova.  
Submitted February 17, 1965.

DUBINSKIY, Mikhail Abramovich; LYUBANSKIY, M.M., otvetstvennyy redaktor;  
SIDOROVA, T.S., redaktor; VEYNTRAUB, L.B., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Establishment work norms in the construction of communication  
systems] Tekhnicheskoe normirovanie truda v stroitel'stve svyazi.  
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam svyazi i radio, 1956. 74 p.

(MIRA 10:1)

(Construction industry--Production standards)

(Telecommunication)

KRUPYANSKIY, F.Yu.; VLASOV, M.A., otvetstvennyy redaktor; SIDOROVA, T.S.,  
redaktor; BERESLAVSKAYA, L.Sh., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Labor productivity in communications and ways of increasing it]  
Proizvoditel'nost' truda v khoziaistve svyazi i puti ee povysheniia.  
Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam svyazi i radio, 1957. 67 p.  
(MLRA 10:4)

(Labor productivity) (Telecommunication)



RAMENSKIY, Boris Nikolayevich,; SILIN, K.F., otv. red.; SIDOROVA, T.S., red.;  
MARKOCH, K.G., tekhn. red.

[Organization of district electric communications] Organizatsiia  
elektrosvyazi v raione. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry oo voprosam  
svyazi i radio, 1958. 46 p. (MIRA 11:11)  
(Telephone)

MATSNEV, Konstantin Nikolsyevich; SHAMANAYEV, I.P., otv.red.; SIDOROVA,  
T.S., red.; KARABILOVA, S.F., tekhn.red.

[Organization of work in the communications department] Organi-  
zatsiia raboty v otdelenii svyazi. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po  
voprosam svyazi i radio, 1960. 42 p. (MIRA 13:10)  
(Telecommunication)

KHAIT, Abram Zeskindovich; MATSNEV, V.M., otv. red.; SIDOROVA, T.S., red.;  
SLUTSKIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Organization of mail transportation in containers] Organizatsiia  
perevozki pochty v konteinerakh. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po  
voprosam svyazi i radio, 1961. 12 p. (MIRA 14:11)  
(Postal service--Transportation)

SHEYN, Pavel Abramovich; GORELIK, L.V., otv. red.; SIDOROVA, T.S., red.;  
SLUTSKIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Organizing and planning the supply of materials and equipment in  
the communications industry] Organizatsiia i planirovanie material'-  
no-tekhnicheskogo snabzheniia v khoziaistve sviazi. Moskva, Gos. izd-  
vo lit-ry po voprosam sviazi i radio, 1961. 27 p. (MIRA 14:11)  
(Telecommunication--Equipment and supplies)

MATSNEV, Vladimir Nikolayevich; NIKIFOROV, Ivan Aleksandrovich;  
AMENTOV, B.K., otv. red.; SIDOROVA, T.S., red.; SLUTSKIN,  
A.A., tekhn. red.

[Mail transportation in containers and its efficiency] Pere-  
vozka pochty v konteinerakh i ee effektivnost'. Moskva,  
Sviaz'izdat, 1961. 27 p. (MIRA 15:6)  
(Postal service)

KULESHOV, Sergey Maksimovich; YESIKOV, S.R., otv. red.; SIDOROVA, T.S.,  
red.; SLUTSKIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[Methodology for calculating economic efficiency in telegraph  
engineering] Metodika raschetov ekonomicheskoi effektivnosti tele-  
grafnoi tekhniki. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam svyazi i  
radio, 1961. 42 p. (MIRA 14:12)

(Telegraph)

POPOV, Dmitriy Mikhaylovich; DOBRYI, Iosif Matveyevich; AMENTOV, B.K.,  
otv. red.; SIDOROVA, T.S., red.; MARKOCH, K.G., tekhn. red.

[Plans for the dispatching and regulation of mail flows] Plany  
napravleniya i regulirovaniya pochtovykh potokov. Moskva, Gos.  
izd-vo lit-ry po voprosam svyazi i radio, 1961. 80 p.  
(MIRA 15:1)

(Postal service—Transportation)

FAYNGLUZ, Platon Petrovich; VLISOV, Mikhail Andrianovich; KOMAROV,  
Yu.N., red.; SIDOROVA, T.S., red.; MARKOVHC, K.G., tekhn. red.

[Establishment of work norms in the communications industry]  
Tekhnicheskoe normirovanie truda v khoziaistve sviazi. 4 izd.  
Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1962. 229 p. (MIRA 15:10)  
(Telecommunication--Production standards)  
(Postal service--Production standards)



PANIN, V.Ye.; SIDOROVA, T.S.; SOL'SHANINA, M.A.

Characteristics of alloy hardening with a low energy of packing defects. Fiz. met. i metalloved. 14 no.2:238-243 Ag '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Sibirskiy fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut pri Tomskom gosudarstvennom universitete.

(Alloys--Hardening)

(Crystal lattices)

GOROKHOV, V.V., otv. red.; SIDOROVA, T.S., red.; ROMANOVA, S.F.,  
tekhn. red.

[Postal communications: Pochtovaia sviaz'; informatsionnyi  
sbornik. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1963. 155 p. (MIRA 17:1)]

RAZGOVOROV, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; SIDOROVA, T.S., red.; SLUTSKIN,  
A.A., tekhn. red.

[Problems and exercises on communication statistics] Sbornik  
zadach i uprazhnenii po statistike svyazi. Moskva, Svyaz'-  
izdat, 1963. 159 p. (MIRA 16:5)  
(Telecommunication--Statistics)

GOLOMB, Gerson Emmanuilovich; KOL'CHITSKIY, Mikhail L'vovich;  
SMORCHKOVA, Yekaterina Pavlovna; SIDOROVA, T.S., red.;  
TRISHINA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Finance of the communication system] Finansy khoziaistva  
svyazi. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1963. 269 p. (MIRA 17:2)

... , Vladimir Aleksandrovich; YERMAKOVSKIY, G.A., ed.;  
SIDOROVA, T.S., ed.

[Mathematical methods of planning the transportation of  
parcels] Matematicheskie metody planirovaniia perevozki  
posylok. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sviaz'," 1962. 34 p.  
(MIRA 17:7)



GUBIN, Nikolay Mikhaylovich; SHAFIONOV, Onik Sergeyevich;  
SHEVCHENKOV, M.A., otv. red.; SIDOROVA, T.S., red.

[Economics, organization and planning in regional communication centers] Ekonomika, organizatsiia i planirovanie v raionnykh uzlakh svyazi. Moskva, Svyaz', 1964.  
226 p. (MIRA 17:9)

KOKSHARSKIY, Nikolay Sergeyevich; KULESHOV, V.N., otv. red.;  
SIDOROVA, T.S., red.

[Technical and economic premises in planning means and  
structures for wire communications] Tekhniko-ekonomiche-  
skie obosnovaniia pri proektirovanii sredstv i sooruzhenii  
provodnoi sviazi. Moskva, Sviaz', 1965. 189 p.  
(MIRA 18:8)



DOBYCHINA, Liya Yakovlevna; NOSEN OVICH, N.D., otv. red.;  
SIDOROVA, T.S., red.

[Organization of postal communication] Organizatsiia  
pochtovoi sviazi. Moskva, Sviaz', 1965. 286 p.  
(MIRA 18:9)

5.3000

77066  
SOV/62-59-12-10/43

AUTHORS: Kost, V. N., Sidorova, T. T., Freydlina, R. Kh.,  
Nesmeyanov, A. N.

TITLE: Synthesis of  $\alpha$ -Chlorocarboxylic Acids by Addition of  
Chlorine in Formic Acid to Compounds Containing the  
 $\text{Cl}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-$ Group

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Otdeleniye khimicheskikh  
nauk, 1959, Nr 12, pp 2122-2125 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The reaction

$$\text{X}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CH}=\text{CCl}_2 + \text{Cl}_2 \xrightarrow{\text{HCOOH}} [\text{X}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CHClCCl}_2\text{OCHO}] \xrightarrow{\text{H}_2\text{O}} \text{X}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{CHClCOOH}.$$

is conducted by gradually passing chlorine through a  
solution of appropriate chloroolefin at  $30^\circ$ . The follow-  
ing acids were prepared in this manner:  $\alpha, \beta$ -dichloro-  
propionic acid;  $\alpha$ -chloro- $\beta$ -methoxypropionic acid;  
 $\alpha$ -chloro- $\beta$ -formoxypropionic acid, yield 73%, mp  $66-67^\circ$   
(from benzene);  $\alpha$ -chloro- $\delta$ -formoxyvaleric acid, yield

Card 1/2

Synthesis of  $\alpha$ -Chlorocarboxylic Acids  
by Addition of Chlorine in Formic Acid  
to Compounds Containing the  $\text{Cl}_2\text{C}=\text{CH}-$   
Group

77066

SOV/62-59-12-10/43

82%, bp  $138^\circ$  (1.5 mm),  $n_D^{20}$  1.4671;  $\alpha$ ,  $\delta$ -dichlorovaleric  
acid,  $\alpha$ ,  $\omega$ -dichloroanthic acid; and  $\alpha$ ,  $\omega$ -dichloro-  
nonanoic acid, yield 71%, bp  $142-143^\circ$  (0.5 mm),  
 $n_D^{20}$  1.4768. There are 8 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of Element-Organic Compounds, Academy of  
Sciences, USSR. (Institut elementoorganicheskikh  
soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR)

SUBMITTED: March 25, 1958

Card 2/2

S/020/60/132/03/32/066  
B011/B008

5.3200  
5.3600

AUTHORS: Kost, V. N., Sidorova, T. T., Freydlina, R. Kh.,  
Corresponding Member of USSR, Nesmeyanov, A. N., Academician

TITLE: Homolytic Addition of Hydrogen Bromide to 1-Fluoro-1,  
1-Dichloropropene

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 132, No. 3,  
pp. 606-608

TEXT: The authors determined in their paper the divergent behavior of 1-fluoro-1, 1-dichloropropene in the reaction of the homolytic addition from that of 1,1,1-trichloropropene. Two fluoro-dichloro-bromopropanes were obtained as a consequence of the reaction of the 1-fluoro-1, 1-dichloropropene with HBr at an ultraviolet exposure: 1-fluoro-1, 1-dichloro-3-bromopropane and 1-fluoro-1,2-dichloro-3-bromopropane at a ratio 2:1. The reaction proceeded as chain reaction of free radicals. The addition of HBr to 1,1,1-trichloro-propene leads, under equal conditions, to a single product: 1,1,2-trichloro-3-bromopropane. ✓

Card 1/2

SIDKOVA, V. (Kuybyshev)

In the center of the city. Obshchestv. nit. no.5:28 My '58.  
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Direktor stolovoy No.24 gorodskogo tresta stolovykh.  
(Kuybyshev--Restaurants, lunchrooms, etc.)

USSR/Medicine - Regeneration

11 Oct 49

"Regeneration of an X-Rayed Limb Upon the Transplantation Upon It of Nonirradiated Skin," V. F. Sidorova, Inst of Experimental Biol, Acad Med Sci USSR, 3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXVIII, No 5

One series of experiments on axolotls produced regeneration of fore and hind legs, corium and bony structure of which were direct continuations of the stumps. Assumption that regenerations are formed by both transplanted and X-rayed tissue was confirmed by second series of experiments. It appears

151172

USSR/Medicine - Regeneration (Contd) 11 Oct 49

that regenerations are formed by the above tissue, regenerative capacity of which is restored while their cellular elements are involved in regenerative process. Submitted by Acad Ye. N. Pavlovskiy, 3 Aug 49.

151172

USSR/Biology - Physics Therapy, Radiology Nov 51

"Regeneration of X-ray Irradiated Extremity of Anaxolol on Transplantation of Unspecific Tissues," V. F. Sidorova, Inst Exptl Biol, Acad Med Sci USSR

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXXXI, No 2, pp 297-299

V. F. Pilator et al have shown that tissue transplantation brings about regeneration when healing is otherwise slow or does not occur at all. Author amputated right hind extremity of axanolol after both hind extremities had been irradiated with X-rays. The regenerative capacity, which is normally inhibited entirely by prior X-ray treatment, was restored

19973

(Contd)

by implanting near the wound pieces of int organs of the axanolol or muscle tissue of frogs: The amputated extremity grew again.

SIDOROVA, V. F.

19973

SIDOROVA, V. F.

"Feprot of the Expedition of the Laboratory for Growth and Development, of the Institute of Experimental Biology, AMS, USSR" a report prepared at Sukhumi Medico-Biological Station, AMS USSR, 1954.

So: Review of Eastern Medical Sciences, Munich, No. 2, 1956.



SIDOROVA, V.F.

Causes of loss of the regenerative capacity in the extremities of axolotl following roentgen-ray irradiation [with summary in English]  
Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 43 no.2:84-89 1957 (MIRA 10:5)

1. Iz laboratorii rosta i razvitiya (zaveduyushchiy-professor M.A. Vorontsova [deceased] Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (direktor-professor I.N. Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvital'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.N. Zhukovym-Verezchnikovym.

(ROENTGEN RAYS, effects,

on regen. of extremities in axolotl) (Rus)

(REGENERATION,

eff. of x-ray on regen. of extremities in axolotl) (Rus)

LIOZNER, L.D.; NYABININA, Z.A.; SIDOROVA, V.F.

Some features of mitotic activity during the regeneration of the liver. Biul. eksp. biol. med. 47 no.5:96-100 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz laboratorii rosta i razvitiya (zav. - prof. L.D. Liozner) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.M. Mayakiy) AN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deyatvitel'nyy chlenom AN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskiy.

(LIVER, physiol.

regen, mitosis (Rus))

(CELL DIVISION,

mitosis in liver regen. (Rus))

(REGENERATION,

liver, mitotic activity (Rus))

SIDOROVA, V.F.

On the structure of the regenerating liver in a rat. Biul. eksp. biol.  
i med. 47 no.8:99-104 Ag '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz laboratorii rosta i razvitiya (zav. - doktor biologicheskikh  
nauk L.D. Liozner) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof.  
I.N. Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom  
AMN SSSR V.N. Chernigovskim.  
(LIVER physiol.)  
(REGENERATION)

LIOZNER, L.D.; SIDOROVA, V.F.

Physiological regeneration of the liver in mammals. Biul. eksp.  
biol. i med. 48 no.12:93-96 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Iz laboratorii rosta i razvitiya (zav. - prof. L.D. Liozner)  
Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N. Mayakiy)  
AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR  
V.V. Parinym.

(LIVER physiol.)  
(REGENERATION)

LEYKINA, Ye.M.; TONGUR, V.S.; LIOZNER, L.D.; MARKELOVA, I.V.; RYABININA,  
Z.A.; SIDOROVA, V.F.; KHARLOVA, G.V.

Nucleoproteins in a normal and regenerating liver. Biokhimiia  
25 no.1:96-101 Ja-F '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Institute of Experimental Biology, Academy of Medical Sciences  
of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.

(LIVER metab.)

(NUCLEOPROTEINS metab.)

SIDOROVA, V.F.

Histogenic and structural changes in the liver during its regeneration after perforating and marginal wounds in rats. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 51 no.3:97-101 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Iz laboratorii rosta i razvitiya (zav. - prof. L.D.Liozner)  
Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N.Mayskiy).  
Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.A.Krayevskim.  
(LIVER) (REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))

SIDOROVA, V.F.

Regeneration of the liver in birds. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 52  
no.12:88-92 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz laboratorii rosta i razvitiya (zav. - prof. L.D.Liozner)  
Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii AMN SSSR (dir. - prof. I.N.Mayskiy)  
Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR N.A.Krayevskim.  
(LIVER) (REGENERATION (BIOLOGY))  
(BIRDS--PHYSIOLOGY)

LIOZNER, L.D.; ARTEM'YEVA, N.S.; BABAYEVA, A.G.; ROMANOVA, L.K.; BYABININA,  
Z.A.; SIDOROVA, V.F.; KHARLOVA, G.V.

Level and 24-hour rhythm of mitotic activity in hypophysectomized  
rats. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 54 no.8:77-81 Ag '62.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz laboratorii rosta i razvitiya (zav. - prof. L.D. Liozner)  
Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N. Mayskiy)  
AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nym chlenom AMN SSSR  
N.N. Zhukovym-Verezhnikovym.



SIDOROVA, V.F.

Regenerative processes in the swine liver after partial hepatectomy. Bul. eksp. biol. i med. 56 no. 7:91-96 Ji'68  
(MIRA 1968)

1. Iz laboratorii rosta i razvitiya (zav. - prof. L.B. Liozner) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir.-prof. I.N. Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystviyu chlenom AMN SSSR N.A. Kravetskim.

SIDOROVA, V.F. (Moskva)

Characteristics of regeneration and postnatal growth of some internal  
organs in vertebrates. Usp. sovr. biol. 57 no.2:283-299 Mr-Ap '64.  
(MIRA 17:4)

GUBERNIYEV, M.A.; LEYKINA, Ye.M.; LIOZNER, L.D.; HYABININA, Z.A.; SIDOROVA,  
V.F.; KHARLOVA, G.V.

Changes in the concentration of nucleic acids in the tissue of  
the regenerating liver of mice under the effect of DNA from  
rabbit liver. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no.6:88-90 Je '64.  
(MIRA 18:4)

1 Laboratoriya biokhimii nukleinovyykh kislot (zav. - prof. M.A.  
Guberniyev) i laboratoriya rosta i razvitiya (zav. - prof. L.D.  
Liozner) Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N.  
Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva.

SIDOROVA, V.F.

Mitotic activity in the liver of sexually mature mice of various ages. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 57 no.1:111-114 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Laboratoriya rosta i razvitiya (zav. - prof. I.D. Liozner)  
Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (dir. - prof. I.N. Mayakiy)  
AMN SSSR, Moskva. Predstavlena deystvitel'nyy chlenom AMN SSSR  
N.A. Krayevskim.

SIDOROVA, V.F.

Changes in the regenerated and normal liver in rats during the  
lactation period. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 59 no. 5: 93-96 '65.  
(MIRA 18:11)

1. Laboratoriya rosta i razvitiya (zav. - prof. L.D. Liozner)  
Instituta eksperimental'noy biologii (direktor - prof. I.N.  
Mayskiy) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted January 10, 1964.

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to the

study of the regeneration of the nervous system in amphibians. <sup>1</sup>  
Akop. Biol. i med. 60 no. 17:24-29, 1965 (Rus. 19:1)

In laboratory tests i razvitiya (rav. - prof. I.B. Kozlov)  
In the experimental'nyy biological (doctor - prof. I.N. Koz-  
lov) M.V. Lomonosov, Moscow. Submitted April 14, 1966.

СИДОРОВА, В. И.

"Increasing the Yield of Hay-Grass Mixtures by Crop Rotation." Cand  
Agr Sci, Moscow Agricultural Acad imeni Timiryazev, Moscow, 1953.  
(RZhPriol, No 2, Sep 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR  
Higher Educational Institutions (10)

So: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

USSR, Cultivated Plants - Fodders.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 12, 1958, 53669

Author : Sidorova, V.I.

Inst : Kostroma Agricultural Institute

Title : The Effect of Corn Sowing Schedules on the Green Feed Yield

Orig Pub : Tr. Kostromsk. s.-kh. in-ta, 1957, vyp. 1, 31-35

Abstract : At an experimental training farm, the early (May 21-22) periods of sowing corn produced sparse sprouting and a low yield of green stuff. Sowing on June 1 and 8, 1954 and on July 3 and 4, 1956 with the temperature of 14-16° at the depth of the seed hole produced the highest yield of corn green feed in all varieties undergoing the test (Sterling variety up to 680 centners/ha of green feed.)  
-- Ye.T. Zhukovskaya

Card 1/1



KHRZHANOVSKIY, V.G., prof., doktor biolog.nauk; PRYANISHNIKOVA, Z.D.,  
dotsent, kand.biolog.nauk; ISAIN, V.N., dotsent, kand.biolog.nauk;  
YURTSEV, V.N., kand.biolog.nauk; SIDOROVA, V.I., red.; GRIGOROVICH,  
L.A., tekhn.red.

[Practical course in botany] Prakticheskii kurs botaniki. Pod  
red.V.G.Khrzhanovskogo. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo "Vyssheia shkola,"  
1960. 247 p. (MIRA 14:4)

(Botany)

K

Country : USSR  
Category: Forestry. Forest Cultures.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 11, 1958, No 48798

Author : Sidorova, V.M.  
Inst : Saratov Agricultural Inst.  
Title : Gravel and Rubble Soils as an Object for Afforestation.

Orig Pub: Tr. Saratovsk., s.-kh, in-ta, 1957, 10, 262-274

Abstract: A considerable part of the Privolzhskaya elevation in the Syzran'-Stalingrad area is composed of gravelly-rubblly subsoils which are in the process of severe destruction by erosion. The article describes the climate, geomorphology, orography and the forest growing condition of the region. Studies on the growth of some principal woody species on the shallow rubble

Card : 1/3

K

Country : USSR  
Category: Forestry. Forest Cultures.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 11, 1958, No 48798

soils in the Vol'skiy Leskhoz, and on the carbonate rubble soils of the Gorodskoye and Oktyabr'skoye forestry establishments, showed that due to the low fertility of the shallow rubble soils, oak grows more poorly than pine, birch and even ash, but it survives better than these species. Pine and birch form plantations of high grade. It is recommended to give up the pure culture of the oak and introduce pine and birch more widely. On the carbonate, rubblly, shallow soils, it is more expedient to introduce first of all the pine and then the birch. It is also expedient to try

Card : 2/3

K-67

Country : USSR  
Category: Forestry. Forest Cultures.

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 11, 1958, No 48798

SHINSKIY, G.E., kand.med.nauk; VEVER, R.E.; GALANOVA, G.V., SIDOROVA, V.M.,  
mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; ZAPROMETOVA, A.P., mladshiy nauchnyy  
sotrudnik; CHIBIRYAYEVA, A.D., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Protein composition of the blood in patients with some dermatoses.  
Vest.derm.i ven. no.7:21-27 '61. (MIRA 15:5)

1. Iz Ufinskogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (dir. -  
starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik P.N. Shishkin, nauchnyy rukovo-  
ditel' - starshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik G.E. Shinskiy).  
(SKIN--DISEASES) (BLOOD PROTEINS)

SIDOROVA, V.N.

Treating of lupus erythematosus with resochine. Vest. derm. 1  
ven. 34 no.4:63 '60. (MIRA 13:12)  
(QUINO LINE) (LUPUS)

VEASEL', M., SHINSKII, G.L.; SIDOROVA, V.M.; MAR-YASIS, K.D.; LEVKOV, A.A.;  
VEDERNIKOV, V.A.

Abstracts. Vest. dermat. i ven. 37 no.4:77-82 Ap '63.

(MIRA 17:5)

SIDOROVA, V.N.

Experience in the cooperation of dermatovenereologists, obstetricians and gynecologists in controlling gonorrhea in women. Vest. derm. i ven. 37 no.8:65-67 Ag'63 (MIRA 17:4)

1. Magnitogorskiy mezhrayonnyy kozhno-venerologicheskiy dispensar (glavnyy vrach Yu.A. Braslavskiy).

L 00703-66 EWP(k)/EWA(c)/ENT(m)/ENP(l)/T/ENP(v)/ENP(t) JD/RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5021988

UR/0286/65/000/014/0062/0062  
621.791.947.55.034

AUTHOR: Skorokhodov, V. N.; Sidorova, V. P.  
44,55 49,55

TITLE: A water-cooled torch for plasma-arc metal cutting. Class 21, No. 172936  
18,55,44

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 14, 1965, 62

TOPIC TAGS: metal cutting, plasma arc

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a water-cooled torch for plasma-arc metal cutting. The torch contains a nonconsumable tungsten electrode and a shaping nozzle. The durability of the nozzle is improved, arcing is stabilized and the effectiveness of the cutting process is improved by equipping the torch with a ceramic collector whose inside surface is made in the form of a paraboloid with oblique openings uniformly placed around the electrode axis.

ASSOCIATION: none  
SUBMITTED: 24Apr64  
NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00  
OTHER: 000

SUB CODE: IE

Card 1/1

SIDOROVA, V.R. \_\_\_\_\_

Effect of gamma rays of  $Co^{60}$  on the armyworm *Laphygma exigua* Hb.  
Vop.biol.i kraev.med. no.3:154-158 '62. (MIRA 16:3)  
(GAMMA RAYS—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)  
(ARMYWORMS—~~EXTIRPATION~~) (COTTON—DISEASES AND PESTS)



SIDOROVA, V.S., gornyy inzhener.

Cutting trenches in asbestos quarries. Gor.shur.no.11:16 N '55.  
(Asbestos) (MLRA 9:1)

SOV-127-58-8-13/27

AUTHOR: Sidorova, V.S, Mining Engineer

TITLE: Organizing the Water Discharge During the Cutting of Inclined  
Ditches (Organizatsiya vodootliva pri prokhodke naklonnykh  
transhey)

PERIODICAL: Gornyy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 8, pp 58-60 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The water flow into the open pits of the asbestos ore mines  
of the Bazhenovskoye mestorozhdeniye Yuzhnogo rudoupravleniya  
(The Bazhenovo Deposits of the Yuzhnoye Administration of Mines)  
averages 500 cubic m/hour. Therefore, the question of organ-  
izing the water discharge is very important. The author de-  
scribes various methods. These methods could be divided into  
2 groups: 1) During the cutting of the ditch, the water is evac-  
uated by a temporary pump, and only after cutting is completed  
is the permanent water discharge organized. 2) A drainage pit  
is excavated, and the permanent water discharge is installed

Card 1/2

Organizing the Water Discharge During the Cutting of Inclined Ditches SOV-127-58-8-13/27

in it. There is 1 photo, 2 diagrams and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Trest Soyuzazbest (The Soyuzazbesto Trust)

1. Mines--Drainage 2. Water--Disposal

Card 2/2

SIDOROVA, V. S.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Methods of forced treatment of new horizontal ore deposits in the open working method." Sverdlovsk, 1961. 21 pp; (Ural Affiliate of the Academy of Sciences USSR, Mining Geology Inst); 120 copies; price not given; (KL, 5-61 sup, 192)

TSINGER, A.V.; STANKOV, S.S., professor, redaktor; SIDOROVA, V.T.,  
redaktor; GRIBOVA, M.P., tehnikeskij redaktor

[Botany made interesting] Zanimatel'naya botanika. 6-oe izd. Pod  
red., i s dop. S.S.Stankova. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo "Sovetskaya  
nauka," 1954. 233 p. (MLRA 8:1)  
(Botany)

SIDOROVA, V.Yu.

Readers' conference in Volgograd. Svar.proizv. no.4:44 Ap '62.  
(MIRA 15:3)

(Welding--Periodicals)

SIDOROVA, V.Yu.

Experience with joint operations of the Central Library of Science and Technology and the technical libraries of the enterprises of the Lower Volga Economic Council. NTI no.8:7 '63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Direktor Tsentral'nogo byuro tekhnicheskoy informatsii Nizhne-Volzhskogo ekonomicheskogo rayona.

17(3)

AUTHOR:

Sidorova, Ye.

SOV/20-127-1-56/65

TITLE:

Disturbance of the Urea Synthesis in the Organism of Mice With Vitamin B<sub>6</sub> Deficiency, Caused by Repeated Introduction of

Isonicotinylhydrazide (Narushekiye sinteza mocheviny v organizme myshey pri nedostatochnosti vitamina B<sub>6</sub>, vyzvannoy povtornym vvedeniyem izonikotinoilgidrazida)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 1, pp 202-205 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In the urea synthesis in the liver of mammals one of its nitrogen atoms is supplied by ammonia whereas the other one is directly from the aminogroup of the L-aspartic acid (Refs 1-4). This last mentioned acid is formed in the organism by the transamination of the oxalacetic acid with the glutamic acid. In the glutamic acid the amine nitrogen of residual natural amino acids is, however, transformed under the influence of specific amino-ferases. The transamination reactions form an intermediate stage in the process of ammonia formation in the tissues of mammals, i.e. as a result of the transdesamination of the L-amino acids (Ref 4). It follows therefrom that the

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suppression of the effect of the tissue aminoferases is bound to reduce the urea formation (Refs 3-6, 9, 10). In the experiments carried out at the McHenry School as well as in the laboratory of the institute mentioned in the Association the inhibition of the transamination reaction in the liver was always considerably imperfect, even in the case of an alimentary B<sub>6</sub>-avitaminosis in an advanced stage. For this reason this problem was raised. The substance mentioned last in the title (INH) is known to inhibit considerably the action of the aminoferases in vitro (Refs 11, 12), as well as in vivo (Ref 13). In the present experiments as well as in previous investigations (Ref 13), subtoxic doses of INH were repeatedly introduced into the animals, thereby causing the mentioned avitaminosis. However, since INH is quickly separated with urine (Ref 1), the author removed the kidneys of the experimental animals (white mice) in order to maintain a constant INH-concentration during the last experimental stage. Table 1 shows that after this operation i.e. after the suppression of the separation of the

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products of nitrogen catabolism, the quantity of the non-protein-nitrogen increases progressively. This is caused mainly by urea accumulations in the tissues. The N of the amino-acids and the sum of the ammonia- and amide N increases inconsiderably. The increase of the total non-protein-nitrogen is reduced within 11 hours in mice into which INH was introduced. The urea formation is inhibited by 46%, compared to the control. Accumulations of free amino acid increased considerably, whereas ammonia- and amide N is only slightly higher than the control. It follows therefrom that the urea synthesis in the organism of the mouse in vivo is reduced rapidly by 53-64% in an acute B<sub>6</sub>-avitaminosis (caused by INH), i.e. in agreement with the results of the inhibition of the transamination reactions in the liver homogenized mass in vitro (Ref 3). An imperfect suppression of the urea synthesis is caused by the utilization of the aspartic acid in the second stage of the

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urea formation cycle (Ref 3). The experiments were carried out under the supervision of Professor A. Ye. Braunshteyn, Member AMS USSR (see Association). There are 2 figures, 1 table, and 18 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut biologicheskoy i meditsinskoy khimii Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry of the Academy of Medical Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: April 13, 1959, by A. I. Oparin, Academician

SUBMITTED: April 7, 1959

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L 00969-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019827

UR/0066/65/000/004/0046/0047  
637.2:621.565.004.4

AUTHORS: Koslova, L. I.<sup>44</sup> (Candidate of technical sciences); Sidorova, Ye. A.<sup>44</sup> 10  
8  
B

TITLE: Changes in the quality of butter during cold storage in different wrappings

SOURCE: Kholodil'naya tekhnika, no. 4, 1965, 46-47

TOPIC TAGS: butter, cold storage, aluminum foil wrapping, food <sup>44</sup>

ABSTRACT: The effect of different wrappings on the quality of butter stored in cold storage at -12 ~ -15C was determined. Parchment wrapping (I) is compared with the combination of imitation parchment-aluminum foil wrapping (II). It was found that after a 12-month storage period the butter wrapped in I and II developed an outer nonedible layer amounting to 2.87 and 0.48% respectively. The effect of various wrappings on the taste and odor of butter is shown diagrammatically in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. It is concluded that wrapping II leads to a saving of 15 rubles per ton of butter. Orig. art. has: 2 tables and 1 graph.

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L 00262-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019827

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'naya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya (Central Scientific Research Laboratory); Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut maslodel'noy i syrodel'noy promyshlennosti (All-Union Scientific Research Institute for the Butter and Cheese Industry) 2

SUBMITTED: 00

44 ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: LS, CO

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 004

Card 2/3

L 00969-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5019827

ENCLOSURE: 01

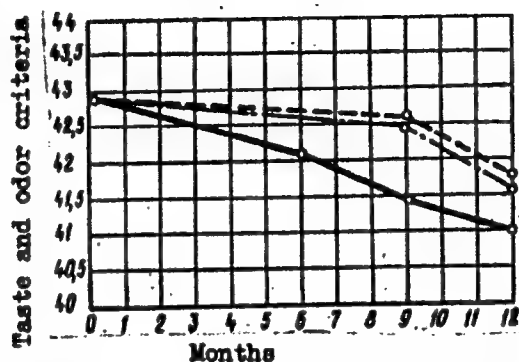


Fig. 1. Change in the mean estimated taste and odor of butter during the process of storage at -12 to -15C: \_\_\_\_\_ parchment; ----- imitation parchment - aluminum foil (imitation parchment toward butter); - . - . - (aluminum foil toward butter)

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Production of sirups. Trudy TSNIIKPP no.3:90-99 '59.  
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(Sirups)



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Investigation in the field of the neutralization and purification of sirups in the sulfuric acid process of the production of starch sirups. Trudy TSNIIKPP no.3:246-261 '59.  
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(Sirups)

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rod.; KISINA, Ye.I., tekhn.red.

[Control in industrial chemistry and accounting in potato starch  
and sirup production] Tekhnokhimicheskii kontrol' i uchët karto-  
felokrakhamlo-patochnogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat,  
1960. 245 p. (MIRA 13:11)

(Starch industry)

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SIDOROVA, Ye.K., kand.tekhn.nauk

Testing of domestic ion exchange resins in the purification of  
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